

USSR/Zooparasitology - Insects.Mites and Insects - Transmitters
of Pathogenic Agents.

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 72330

Author : Ryabykh, L.V., Bezukladnaya, G.S.

Inst :
Title : On the Fauna of the Mosquitoes of the Genera Aedes and
Culex in the Zones of the Protective Forest Belts and the
Open Steppe Landscape of the Voronezh Oblast.

Orig Pub : Zool. zh., 1957, 36, No 8, 1205-1208.

Abstract : Culicid fauna on the territory of the forest belts of the Berezovski and Talovski Rayon, and also in the steppe of the Talovski Rayon, Voronezh Oblast, is represented by 13 species (of which 11 species are Aedes and 2 species Culex). In the zone of protective forestry these mosquitoes are predominant: Ae. excrucians, Ae. macculatus and Ae. communis. On the open landscapes Ae. dorsalis, Ae. excrucians, Ae. flavesiens, Ae. cinereus and C. molestus are

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USSR/Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects - Transmitters of
Pathogenic Agents.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 72330

more numerous. The sequence of the appearance of the
different mosquito species during the season was consi-
dered. -- N.Ya. Markovich.

Card 2/2

POKROVSKAYA, Ye. I.; RYABYKH, L. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.

Preliminary field trials of new preparations of mosquito repellents under natural conditions of Voronezh Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6:723-726 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry biologii (zav. - prof. Ye. I. Pokrovskaya) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (MOSQUITOES)

POKROVSKAI', Ye. I.; BATAYEV, P. S.; RYABYKH, L. V.

Testing new preparations repelling mosquitoes under natural
conditions in Voronezh Province. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol.
nauki no. 3:23-26 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i Institutom meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny im. Ye. I. Martsinovskogo.

(VORONEZH PROVINCE—MOSQUITOES—EXTERMINATION)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

Ryabykh L.V.
RYABYKH, L.V.

Biology of *Anopheles bifurcatus* in Voronezh Province. Med.paraz. i
paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:30-31 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kafedry biologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VORONEZH PROVINCE--MOSQUITOES)

RYABYKH, L. V.

"Relating to the Ecology and Seasonal Dynamics of the Quantity
of Bloodsucking Mosquitoes of the Family Culicidae in the Voronezh
Oblast." Cand Biol Sci, Voronezh Medical Inst, Voronezh, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

RYABYKH, L.V.

Fauna and ecology of mosquito larvae of the genus *Aedes* in
Voronezh Province. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauk no. 4;
20-23 '63 (MIRA 16;11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

*

RYABYKH, L.V.; BEZUKLADNAYA, G.S.

Studies on the effectiveness of the repellent activity of
dimethylphthalate, RP-1 and RP-50 on blood-sucking mosquitoes
in the Voronezh region. Med.paraz.iparaz.bol 30 no.2:218-
220 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry biologii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedry - prof. Ye.I. Pokrovskaya).
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (MOSQUITOES)

RYABYKH, L.V.; BEZUKLADNOY, G.S.

Mosquitoes of the genera Aedes and Culex in the forest shelterbelt zone and open steppe regions of Voronezh Province [with summary in English]. Zool.zhur. 36 no.8:1205-1208 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Kafedra biologii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Voronezh Province--Mosquitoes)

RYABYKH, L. V. and MARCHUKOVA, E. A.

"On the Fauna and Biology of Blood-Sucking Diptera, the Carriers of Human and Animal Infections in the Southeast of the Black Soil Center."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Voronezh Medical Institute

RYABYKH, L. V., BEZUKLADNAYA, G. S. and POKROVSKAYA, E. I.

"The Repellence of 1-ACYL Tetrahydroquinoline (RP-99) and Mixtures Based on it (RP-201, RP-209, and RP-220) In Respect to Mosquitos Under the Conditions Prevailing in the Forest Landforms of Voronezh Oblast'."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Voronezh Medical Institute

RYABYKH, O.F.

Using spectral analysis for determining the age of rock salt in
salt diapir folds. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.3:57-3 of cover
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta prirodnogo gaza.

RYABYKH, O.F.

USSR/ Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 37/54

Authors : Ryabykh, O. F.

Title : The surface contours of the chalk deposits of the Oskol basin

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3. 541-544, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : Geological data are presented regarding the surface characteristics of the large chalk deposits found in the Oskol basin of the Don River valley. Eleven USSR references (1905-1953). Drawings.

Institution : The A. M. Gorkiy State University, Kharkov

Presented by : Academician N. S. Shatskiy, October 23, 1954

RYABYKH, P.M.

Design and planning of new petroleum processing plants as technological complexes. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.8:40-42 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RYABYKH, P.M.; KLYATSKIN, I.M.

We are raising the technical level of new plants. Neftianik 7
no.1:22 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu
neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov (for Ryabykh).
(Petroleum refineries)

RYABYKH P.M.

Combining and enlarging process units. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel
no.6:33-36 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Giproneftezavod.
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Ryabykh, P.M.

65-6-5/13

TITLE: Combining and increasing the size of technological plants.
(Kombinirovaniye i ukrupneniye tekhnologicheskikh ustavok).

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and
Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No.6, pp.33-36,
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: There are two methods for decreasing capital expenditure
and running costs of plant used by designers: decreasing
the number of plants by combining the individual processes,
and increasing the size of plants. The merits and deficiencies
of the above two methods are discussed in general terms.

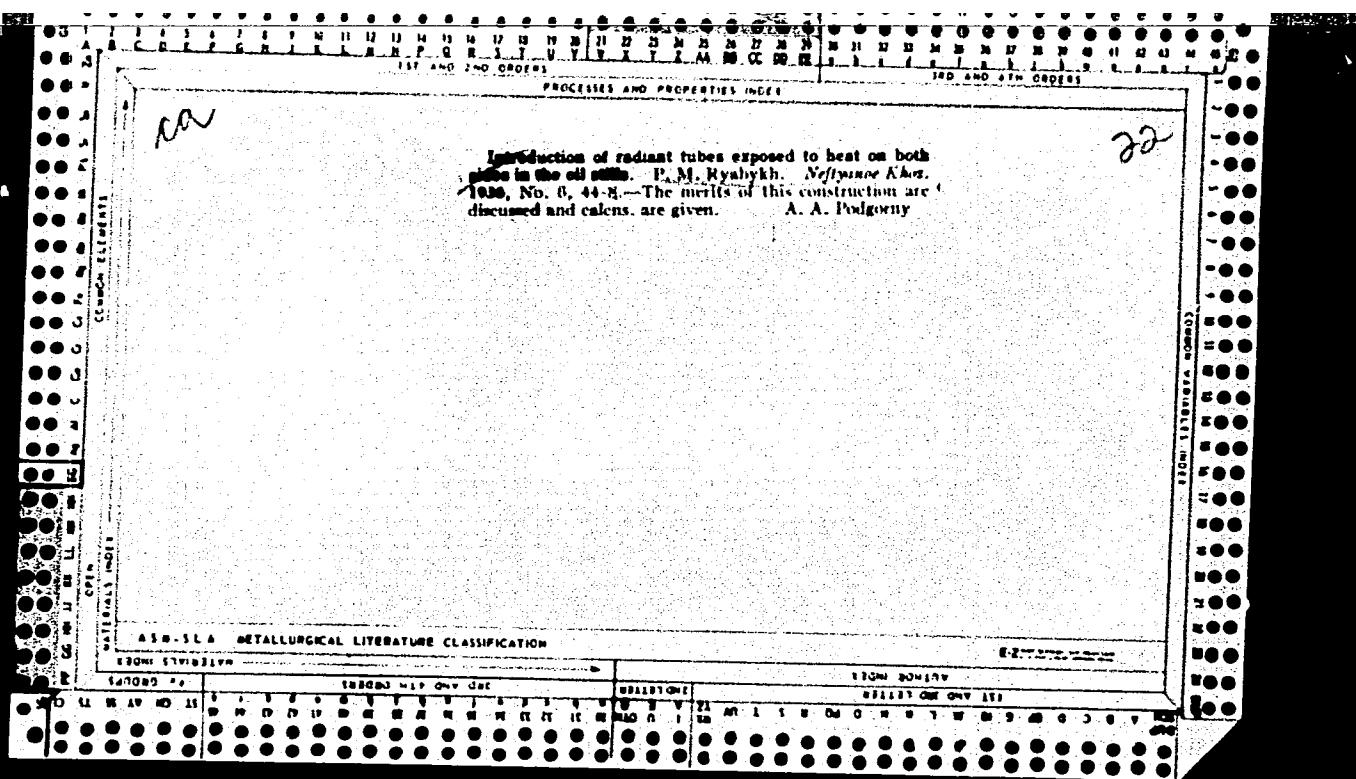
ASSOCIATION: Giproneftezavod.

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

FEDOROV, V.S.; RYABCHIKOV, V.R.; POLYAKOV, I.S.; SOROKIN, N.I.; RYARYKH, P.M.;
NOVIK, N.G.; SLEPUKHA, T.F.; DRASHKOVSKIY, K.M.; LALABEKOV, S.K.;
AREF'YEV, A.P.; YEVSTAF'YEV, V.V.; ZVEREV, A.P.; NERSESOV, L.G.;
GROSSMAN, E.I.; HERMAN, A.O.

Petr Aleksandrovich Smirnov, 1902-1958; obituary. Khim. i tekhn. topl.
i masel. 3 no.12:68 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Smirnov, Petr Aleksandrovich, 1902-1958)



AID P - 4861

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 21/26

Authors : Ryabykh, S. A. and A. A. Gerus

Title : Combined cutter

Periodical : Stan. i instr., 2, 41, F 1956

Abstract : This cutter, designed by a turner named Kurochkin, has the T15K6 hard-alloy plate, which is sharpened on one side as a thread-cutter and on the other as a boring cutter. A brief outline of the handling of this cutter, mainly in "tight" places, is illustrated with 1 drawing.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

RYABYKH, S.A.; GERUS, A.A.

Combined cutting tool. Stan. i instr. 27 no.2:41 P '56.
(Cutting tools) (MLRA 9:?)

RYABYKH, S.A.

Adjustable mandrels used in broaching key grooves. Stan.1 instr.
27 no.12:34 D '56.
(Broaching machines)

(MIRA 10:2)

RYABYKH, V.G.

Some properties of analytic functions of class H_p^1 . Dokl. AN SSSR 158
no.3:528-531 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.Ya.Kochinoy.

GERLIVANOV, G.L., inzh.; KLARK, G.B., inzh.; RIABYKH, V.M., inzh.

Making chip-cement slabs using local raw materials. Suggested by G.L.Gerlivanov, G.B.Klark, V.M.Riabykh. Rats. i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.11:56-57 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravleniye zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva pravogo beraga Bratskoy gidroelektricheskoy stantsii Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR.

(Building materials)

L-3573-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5024816 UR/0032/65/031/010/1219/1222
519.24

AUTHOR: Kaganovskiy, I. P.; Okun', L. S.; Ovodova, A. V.; Ryabykina, L. V.;
Lepikhova, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Macrostructural standards for using dislocation density to evaluate non-uniformity in germanium single crystals

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 10, 1965, 1219-1222

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, semiconductor single crystal, metal inspection, metal test

ABSTRACT: A visual method is proposed for evaluating nonuniformity in germanium crystals according to the appearance of etched thin sections. The visual forms of the macrostructures on specimens of this type are divided into five classes: uniform, ring-type, ring-star, star and slip band. A photograph is given illustrating each category. The nomenclature refers to the distribution of pits caused by etching of the samples. Each of these types of distribution is associated with a definite relationship between axial and radial temperature gradients at the crystallization or growth front of the crystal. The entire surface of several typical specimens from each of these groups was studied under a 100x metallographic microscope.

Card 1/2

L 3573-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024816

Assuming that the number of dislocations falling into the cells of the reticle is a random quantity, the average values and fluctuation coefficients of this quantity were calculated as an index of microscopic nonuniformity in the specimen. The macroscopic nonuniformity was evaluated by isolating localized regions on the reticle with various dislocation densities according to the visual categories. The coefficient of variation between the values of the average dislocation density in the isolated regions is an index of the macroscopic nonuniformity of the specimen. The results showed satisfactory agreement between the coefficients of variation of the macroscopic and microscopic nonuniformity for specimens belonging to the same visual class. Thus standards were developed for evaluating nonuniformity in single crystals of germanium. It is recommended that a pattern recognition electronic device should be developed for use with the proposed method to eliminate human errors resulting from the use of inspection personnel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research
Institute of the Rare Metals Industry) *mlr*

SUBMITTED: 00

5.) ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RYABYSHENKO, O. B.; VOLOKH, D. M.

Ternopol' Province - Obstetrics

Work experience of rural obstetrical organizations in Ternopol' Province. Fel'd.i akush, no. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446320004-7

RYABYSHENKO, O. B.; VULOKH, D. M.

Obstetrics - Ternopol' Province

Work experience of rural obstetrical organizations in Ternopol' Province. Fel'd.i akush.
No. 3, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446320004-7"

KAGANOVSKIY, I.P.; OKUN', L.S.; OVODOVA, A.V.; RYABIKINA, L.V.;
LEPIKHOVA, Ye.Ye.

Macrostructure standards for determining inhomogeneities in
germanium singel crystals from the density of the dislocations.
Zav.lab. 31 no.10:1219-1222 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

RYABYSHENKO, O.G.

"Organization and methods of work of public health agencies"
by G.N. Beletskii. Reviewed by O.G. Ryabysheko. Sov.zdrav.
19 no.2:89-91 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(PUBLIC HEALTH) (BELETSKII, G.N.)

R.YABYSHENKO, O.G.
RYABYSHENKO, O.G., dotsent

Concerning the article by B.D.Oikhman on the "Reorganization of hygiene and epidemic control work in rural regions of Chernovtsy Province" Gig. i san. 22 no.9:75 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RURAL CONDITIONS
med. & sanitary serv.)

SYBYSHEMKO, C. G.

SYBYSHEMKO, C. G. -- "Basic Stages in the Development of Health Protection in Ternopol' Oblast." Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Chair of Public Health. Ternopol', 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

RYABYSHENKO, O.G., dotsent

Medical care in northern Bukovina in the past and the development of
the public health system under Soviet rule. Vrach.delo no.11:114-117
N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - dotsent O.G.
Ryabyshenko) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHERNOVTSY PROVINCE--MEDICAL CARE)

PROKOSHKIN, D. A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye. V.; RYABYSHEV, A. M.

Investigating the oxidation of niobium-titanium-zirconium
alloys. Trudy Inst. met. no.13:157-162 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Niobium-titanium-zirconium alloys—Metallography)
(Oxidation)

RYABYSHEV, A.

Without increase in personnel. Pozh.delo 9 no.10:29 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik pozarnoy okhrany Mogilevskogo zavoda iskusstvennogo
volokna, im. Kuybysheva.

PROKOSHKIN, D.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.V.; RYABYSHEV, A.M.

Investigating the kinetics and the mechanism of the oxidation of
niobium-molybdenum alloys. Issl. po zharoproch. splav. 10:233-239
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 2660-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/WB/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023091

UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0124

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Ryabyshev, A. M.

TITLE: Oxidation of the alloys of niobium with tungsten

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov
(Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys);
k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka,
1965, 118-124

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, tungsten containing alloy, high temperature oxidation,
oxidation kinetics, gas diffusion, metal scaling

ABSTRACT: Alloys of Nb with W are of major interest, since W markedly enhances
the high-temperature strength of Nb. But while the data on the high-temperature
strength of Nb-W alloys unambiguously point to the favorable effect of W, the data
on another important characteristic -- the effect of W on the oxidation re-
sistance of Nb -- are extremely contradictory. In an effort to clarify this
point, the authors investigated the oxidation kinetics of Nb-W alloys containing
0.5 to 40 wt.% W, at temperatures of 1000, 1100, and 1200°C, by heating alloy

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L 2660-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023091

specimens in the air for 1, 2, 5, and 10 hr, while at the same time continually weighing them. It was found that the time-dependence of the weight gain due to oxidation obeys a parabolic law in the initial stage (Fig. 2). During this stage the oxidation rate is determined by the rate of O₂ diffusion through the oxide film forming on the alloy's surface. The thickness of the oxide layer increases in accordance with the parabolic law until, owing to the great difference in the unit volumes of the metal and oxide, there arise considerable stresses which lead to the cracking of the oxide and its peeling from the metal, whereupon the time-dependence of weight gain begins to obey a linear law. Noteworthy is the anomalous course of the temperature dependence of the oxidation rate: thus, at 1000°C this rate is higher than at 1100°C. At 1200°C the oxidation rate increases somewhat and approaches the values obtained at 1000°C. X-ray analysis established that under these conditions the oxidation rate of the alloys is chiefly determined by the structure of the scale, and in particular by the formation of the solid solution (Nb, W)₂O₅. Thus, the reason for the decrease in the oxidation rate of the alloys is that the diffusion of oxygen across the scale's lattice leads to a decrease in the oxide-to-metal volume ratio, hence resulting in a decrease in the peeling of the oxide film off the metal. Hence, by the same token, the observed

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Card

L 2660-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023091

character of the temperature dependence of oxidation rate cannot be attributed to the retardation of the diffusion of oxygen through the scale. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM. SS

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 009

Card 3/4

L 2660-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023091

ENCLOSURE: 01

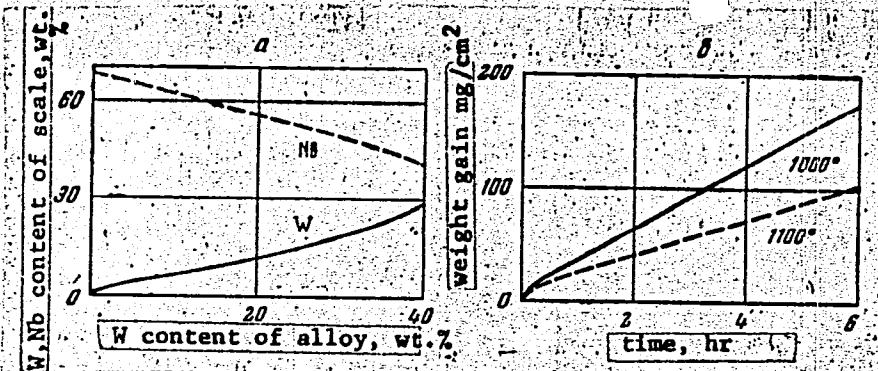


Fig. 2. Scale composition as a function of the W content of alloy (a) and of weight gain with time, Nb + 15% W at 1000-1100°C (b)

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013958

S/2659/63/010/000/0233/0239

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Ryaby*shev, A. M.

TITLE: A study of the kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of Nb-Mo alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprovodnym splavam, v. 10, 1965, 233-239

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, refractory alloy, alloy oxidation, alloy oxidation rate, alloy scale property, molybdenum trioxide

ABSTRACT: The authors considered the effects of various additions of Mo (0.5-50% by weight) on the rate of oxidation of Nb in free air at temperatures of 1000-1200°C. Kinetics of high-temperature oxidation of Nb-Mo alloys were studied by continuous weighing. Finally, scale on the alloy was subjected to X-ray analysis. Test specimens were smelted in a vacuum arc furnace (non-consumable tungsten electrode, purified argon atmosphere, 200 to 300 mm Hg) and remelted several times to insure better fusion and uniform composition. Refractory characteristics were determined from weight increase after 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 hours in free air at 1000, 1100 and 1200°C. Rate of oxidation of Nb at these temperatures shows a decrease when Mo is alloyed (up to 10% by weight) with it (see

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Figs. 1 and 2 in the Enclosure). Minimum rates of oxidation tend towards higher concentrations of Mo as temperature is increased. Deterioration of heat resistance characteristics at high concentrations of Mo is caused by formation of the volatile MoO_3 . Oxidation exhibits a parabolic pattern during its initial stages, then becomes linear. X-ray analysis has shown the presence of a solid solution $(\text{Nb}, \text{Mo})_{205}$, whose lattice parameters decrease as the content of Mo increases. The scale of alloys with more than 5% by weight of Mo exhibits a monoclinic lattice, analogous to that of $\beta\text{-Nb}_2\text{O}_5$, but differing from it in its fine structure. MoO_3 disappears from the scale at 1000-1200°C. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 009

Card 2/42

PROKOSHKIN, D. A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye. V.; Prinimali uchastiye: VERGASOVA,
L. L.; RYABYSHEV, A. M.

Investigating the oxidation of niobium-vanadium alloys. Trudy
Inst. met. no.13:152-156 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Niobium-vanadium alloys—Metallography)
(Oxidation)

ANTSIPOVSKIY, V.S., inzh. (Novosibirsk); RYABYSHEV, B.A., inzh. (Novosibirsk)

Repair of the underwater parts of bridge footings in the winter.
(MTRA 16:12)
Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.12:26-28 '63.

RYABYSHEV, I. I.

Agricultural Machinery-Trade and Manufacture

Mechanization of heavy labor in agricultural machinery factories, Sel'khozmashina,
No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.
2

RYABYSHOV, I. I., Eng.

Agricultural Machinery Industry

Mechanization and automatization of production of machinery for stock raising.

Sel'khozmashina No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

RYABYSHEV, I. I.

22492

Ryabyshev, I. I. Organizatsiya V 1948 G Potochnogo Proizvodstva
V Liteynykh I Kuznechno-Pressovykh Tsekhakh Zavodov S. KH.
Mashinostroeniya Selkhozmashina, 1949 No 7, S 19-20.

SO: Letopis' No 30, 1949

RYABYSHEV, I. I.

22492. Ryabyshev, I. I. Organizatsiya v 1948 g. potochnogo proizvodstva v liteynykh i kuznechno-pressovykh tsekhakh zav-odov s. - kh. mashinostroeniya selkho-zmashina, 1949, No. 7, s. 19-20.

SO: LEPOTIS' No. 30, 1949

RYABYSHEV, I. I., (ENG.)

Plows

Mechanizing plow production in the October Revolution Factory. Sel'khozmashina no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1953, Uncl.
2

1. RYABYSHEV, I. I., ENG.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Combines (Agricultural Machinery)
 7. Combine production. Sel'khozmashina, no. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

RYABYSHEV, M.G., inzh.

Controlling spring floods of the Moskva River. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33
no. 4; 21-24 Ap '59. (HIRA 12:6)
(Moskva River--Floods)

ZAMARIN, Ye.A., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki
R.S.F.S.R.; RYABYSHEV, M.G., redaktor; BAL'OD, A.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Planning hydraulic structures] Proektirovaniye gidrotekhnicheskikh
sooruzhenii. 4-e, ispr. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry.
1954. 298 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Hydraulic engineering)

ZAMARIN, Ye.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FANDEYEV, V.V.; RIABYSHEV,
M.G., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redakte~~r~~

[Hydraulic installations] Gidrotekhnicheskie soorusheniia. 3. izd.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1954. 559 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Hydraulic engineering)

FANDEYEV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABYSHEV, M.G.,
redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Water supply dam with bottom grater] Vodozabornye plotiny s don-
nymi reshetkami. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 134 p.
(Dams) (MLRA 9:2)

Ry Adyshiev, M.G.

NETUNIN, Stepan Titovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; RYARYSHEV, M.G., redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiv redaktor.

[Stream bed regulation] Regulirovanie rusel. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 335 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Rivers--Regulation)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446320004-7

RYABYSHEV, M.G.

New reservoir in the Moskva River basin. Gor.khoz,Mosk. 32 no.12:18-22
(MIRA 11:12)
D '58.
(Mozhaysk Reservoir)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446320004-7"

RYABYSHEV, M. G.

GROMOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, dotsent; FLEKSER, Yakov Nikolayevich, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABYSHEV, M.G., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rural hydroelectric power stations] Sel'skie gidroelektrostantsii.
Izd. 2-oe, ispr. 1 dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956.
503 p. (MIRA 10:10)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

YELISEYEV, M.Ya., inzhener; YERSENEKOV, N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
IL'IN, V.G., dotsent; KARAPISHCHENKO, N.I., inzhener; OVODOV, V.S.,
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RASTYAPIN, M.T., inzhener;
RYABYSHEV, M.G., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Water supply for livestock on ranges] Vodosnabzhenie otgonnogo
zhivotnovodstva. Pod red. V.S.Ovodova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 243 p. (MLR 10:8)
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Water supply, Rural)

RYABYSHEV, M. G.

Proyektirovaniye gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy
(The planning of hydrotechnical structures) Pod red.
Ye. A. Zamarina. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1955.
191 p. diagrs., tables.
At head of title: Uchebniki i uchebnyye
posobiya dlya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh tekhnikumov.

N/5
661.4
.R98

RYABYSHEV, M.G.; ZAMARIN, Ye.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, zasluzhennyy
deyatel nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, redaktor; KUSKOV, L.S., redaktor;
BALLOD, A.I. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Designing structures in hydraulic engineering] Proektirovaniye gidro-
tekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Pod red. E.A.Zamarina. Moskva, Gos.izd-
vo selkhoz.lit-ry, 1955. 191 p.
(Hydraulic engineering)

RYABYSHKIN, B. S.

BOV/144-58-9-18/18

AUTHOR: Gikin, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
TITLE: Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric
Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation
(Mezhdvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po
elektroizmeritel'nym priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam
avtomatiki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektronika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 130-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektroteknicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenin)) on November 11-15, 1958. The representatives of eleven higher teaching establishments and three research institutes participated and a large number of specialists of various industrial undertakings were present.

Docent Ya. V. Novosel'tsev (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute) presented the paper "Averaging, differentiation and smoothing of time functions reproduced by electric signals".

B. S. Ryabyshkin and V. P. Filippov (Siberian Physico-Technical Scientific Research Institute) presented the paper "Electronic analogue correlator"; this was developed at the Tomsk Ionospheric Station for calculating the correlation functions in studying the winds in the ionosphere.

Docent L. I. Stoloy (Kazan Aviation Institute) presented the paper "Certain characteristics of asynchronous micro-motors" (see pp 38-44 of this issue) in which he considers motors with symmetrical windings. The mechanical and the speed characteristics of such motors are investigated on the basis of equations of a 4-pole.

At the closing session the results were summarized of this conference and resolutions were passed. In particular it was decided to publish the transactions

Card
12/13

RYABYSHKIN, B.S.

Dependence of the noise to signal ratio of a communication line
on its design parameters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 5
no.6:699-706 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektronnoy vychislitel'noy tekhniki
i avtomatiki Sibirskogo fiziko-tekhnicheskogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete
imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.

(Radio lines) (Radio)

ACC NR: AR6026494

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/004/B022/B022

AUTHOR: Ryabyshkin, B. S.

TITLE: Weight coefficients in accumulating pulse signals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elekrosvyaz', Abs. 4B154

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965, 228-243

TOPIC TAGS: pulse signal, signal to noise ratio, radar

ABSTRACT: Noncoherent weighed accumulation of pulse signals in a signal train formed, for example, by an antenna rotation, is considered. The optimal weights that ensure maximum signal-to-noise ratio at the accumulator output are determined. When the signal amplitudes in the trains are exactly known, the signal-to-noise ratio at the

accumulator output is given by: $R^2 = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i S_i \right)^2}{\sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}$, where n - number of pulses in the

train; a_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ - weights; S_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ - amplitudes of train signals; σ^2 - noise dispersion at detector output; the optimal weights correspond to signal amplitudes, i. e., $a_i = c S_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, c - arbitrary coefficient).

Card 1/2

UDC:621.396.96:621.391.16

L 08222-67 FSS-2/EWT(1) JAJ/WR

ACC NR: AR6032319

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/007/B030/B030

3/

B

AUTHOR: Ryabyshkin, B. S.

TITLE: Possible variants of storage devices realizing the "sliding window" method using a delay line

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elekrosvyaz', Abs. 7B197

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirs. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965,
244-254

TOPIC TAGS: storage device, radar, radar scanning, delay line

ABSTRACT: A receiver for a circular scanning radar with a storage unit using a delay line is described. Possible variants of storages realizing the "sliding window" method (SW) using a delay line are investigated. For space-scanning radars, the SW method is a particular case of the method of integration which allows a decision to be made as to the presence of a target on a given azimuth and at a given distance, based on a maximum of available information on the target. It has been found that radar range can be increased by application of the SW method

Card 1/2

L 08222-67

ACC NR: AR6032319

and its technical realization is discussed. The operative principle of the receiver using the storage unit is described in detail. The method of "decreasing intervals" makes it possible to double the range of radar while the memory volume remains constant. Increasing the number of pulses in the train by delaying the antenna beam on the target presents obvious advantages as compared with any other method.

SUB CODE: 17/

Card 2/2 egl

L 47190-66 EWT(1)/PGS-2 DS
ACC NR: AR6023285

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/H015/H015

AUTHOR: Ryabyshkin, B. S.

51
B

TITLE: Weight factors in pulse-signal storage

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh108

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirs. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47,
1965, 228-243

TOPIC TAGS: pulse signal, pulse storage, pulse amplitude

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the maximum signal-noise ratio at the output of an accumulator is achieved by a weighted storage. The optimum weight factors will be the coefficients proportional to amplitudes of summed signals. For the storage of fluctuating signal, the weight factors must be proportional to the average amplitudes of summed signals. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1

44343
S/142/62/005/006/005/011
E192/E382

69411
69410
AUTHOR: Ryabyshkin, B.S.
TITLE: Dependence of the noise figure of a communications
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 6, 1962, 699 - 706
TEXT: A communications system (see Fig. 1) consisting of
active elements T_i (converters, amplifiers) and passive elements
 Π_i (transmission lines and paths, interstage networks, filter
networks, etc.) is considered. The transfer function of the
system is Y and its overall insertion loss due to the passive
elements is:

$$G = \prod_{i=1}^{m+1} g_i$$

where g_i is the power-insertion loss introduced by a passive
element Π_i and m is the number of elements; $k_i \geq 1$ is the

Dependence of the noise figure

S/142/62/005/006/005/011
E192/E582

power-amplification of the i -th active element. Under the assumption that the noise introduced by each passive element is σ_{nj}^2 and that of each active element referred to its input is σ_T^2 , the noise power at the output of the system can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{out}} = & (P_a + \sigma_T^2) \left| \frac{K_0 K_1 \dots K_m}{g_1 g_2 \dots g_{m+1}} \right| + (\sigma_T^2 + \sigma_{Tj}^2) \left| \frac{K_1 K_2 \dots K_m}{g_2 g_3 \dots g_{m+1}} \right| + \\ & + \left| \frac{K_2 K_3 \dots K_m}{g_3 g_4 \dots g_{m+1}} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{K_m}{g_{m+1}} \right| + \sigma_{Tj}^2. \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

where P_a is the noise power at the input of the system. It is seen from Eq. (4) that for $K_i = 1$ (where $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) the noise figure due to the design parameters is a minimum. The system of Fig. 1a can be simply represented by that of Fig. 1b under these conditions. The expression for the output noise is differentiated with respect to K_i and m and it is found that

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Dependence of the noise figure S/142/62/005/006/005/011
E192/E382

the minimum noise figure can be expressed as:

$$N_{\min} = 1 + \frac{1}{P_a} \left| e \frac{(\sigma_{J1}^2 + \sigma_T^2)}{K_o \max} \ln \left(\frac{G\gamma}{K_o \max} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{J1}^2}{\gamma} + \sigma_T^2 \right| \quad (12)$$

where $K_o \max = P_a / (P_a + \sigma_T^2)$, where P_a is the permissible output power. For the case when $P_a = P_{\Delta}$, $K_o \max = 1$ and

$\gamma = 1$, it is found that the minimum noise figure is achieved when the transmission system is divided into equal sections in which the insertion loss of the passive elements and the gain of the active elements are equal to $e = 2.71$; the number of active plus passive pairs is $m = \ln G$. The noise figure for $\gamma = 1$ and $K_o \max = 1$ for any m is given by:

$$N = 1 + \frac{1}{P_a} (\sigma_{J1}^2 + \sigma_T^2) m G^{1/m} \quad (15).$$

Card 5/4

Dependence of the noise figure ... S/142/62/005/006/005/011
E192/E362

This expression permits evaluation of the deviation of the noise figure from the optimum value. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektronnoy vychislitel'noy tekhniki i avtomatiki Sibirskogo fiziko-tehnicheskogo NII pri Tomskom gos. universitete im. V.V. Kuybysheva (Department of Electronic Computing Engineering and Automation of the Siberian Physicotechnical NII of Tomsk State University im. V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1962 (initially)
April 23, 1962 (after revision)

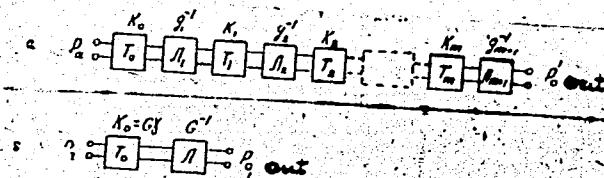


Fig. 1:

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L 41799-65 EWA(h)/EWT(1) Pab
ACCESSION NR: AR4039107

S/0274/64/000/00/A068/A068

17

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Abs. 3A395

AUTHOR: Ryabyshkin, B. S.

TITLE: Selector-pulse generator circuit

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirs. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, vyp. 42, 1963, 134-19

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, selector pulse generator

TRANSLATION: A pulse generator for controlling two selectors, which are intended for choosing portions of the process being investigated, is described. The time between selections Δt may be varied either in a discrete way (Δt , $2\Delta t$, $3\Delta t$) or continuously. The generator includes two triggers whose feedback encompasses the input stage and two selector-pulse-shaping channels. The generator operation is described, and the curves of the voltages measured at the output and at some other points are presented.

(From the author's summary)

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 CC

RYABYSHKIN, B.S.

Electronic analog correlator. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.2:
116-118 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko- tekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
orgkomitetom Mezvuzovskoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po
elektroizmeritel'nym priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki.
(Electronic analog computers)

by bryant, 1/5.

8(2), 9(6)
Author: Aleshinov, V. I., Engineer
Title:

The Inter-university Scientific Conference
on Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical
Means of Automation (Mechanovskaya nauchnaya
konferentsiya po elektronnym instrumentam i
tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki)

Periodical: Priborostroyenie, 1959, Nr. 5, pp. 50-51 (USSR)

Abstract: This Conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy
Institut im. V. I. Uljanova (Lenin) (Leningrad Institute
of Electrical Engineering named V. I. Uljanov (Lenin)) in
November 1958. It was attended by more than 500 representatives
of universities, scientific research institutes, of the ORS,
the GED (Special Design Office), of industries and other
organizations. More than 30 lectures were delivered in
the meetings of this Conference. In opening the conference
N. P. Boroditskiy underlined the outstanding importance of automation
and of measuring technique for the development of national
economy. M. M. Shumilovskiy in his lecture reported on
"Trends in the Development of Methods of Radioactive
Control of Production Data" and outlined the extensive

Possibilities of using radioactive methods in such control.
Yu. G. Shebekov and S. A. Spoktor reported on a new method
of measuring heavy direct currents with the help of the
nuclear magnetic resonance. M. A. Basenblat investigated
problems of the application of magnetic amplifiers in
automation and in measuring techniques. A. V. Patov
reported on the present-day state on the prospects of
automatic control technique. Yu. Z. Tsyplkin investigated
some peculiar features of and the prospects offered by
automatic pulse systems. The lecture by O. Bodrov
dealt with problems of stability of discrete automatic
systems. V. B. Ushakov discussed the main trends in the
development of mathematical analog computers and in
computers designed for industrial use. The report by
V. S. Ryabrikhin deals with electronic analog correlator
for the solution of correlation functions in the
ionization of winds in the ionosphere. R. I. Turgeneva
reported on the most important methods which guarantee
both an active and passive freedom from disturbances in

discrete selective systems. Ye. V. Dorenskiy gave a discussion
of averaging, differentiation, and balancing
problems of time-dependent functions which can be represented by
time-dependent signals. V. P. Skuridin investigated new computing
electric devices in polarized relays. A. V. Freche and Ye. I.
Dushin reported on a current transformer for automatic
instrumentation and automatic recording. V. B. Galakov and
N. N. Kopay-dov reported on a computer for the automatic
centralized control of production precipitations. M. M.
Fetisov discussed fundamental problems of the theory of
automatic measuring instruments with an inverse conversion
for the measurement of non-electric quantities. Ye. I.
Tenyakov dealt with problems of the construction of
automatic d. o. potentiometers with high accuracy. D. I.
Malov discussed a high-precision automatic dc bridge
for digital computations. The participants in the Conference
listed below discussed the following subjects (which,
however, are not given by the exact wording of the titles):

F. A. Ivantsov The planning of measuring elements for

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Card 2/5

Card 3/5

F. A. Ivantsov

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The Inter-university Scientific Conference on
Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical
Means of Automation, Sov/119-59-3-1/15

accurate automatic Quantum-type scales in digital computations.

A. N. Kharchenko: Methods of determining the dynamic errors of a magnetic ouverilonoscope by simulation. P. V. Orlovskiy.

Problems in measuring electric quantities at extremely low frequencies by electrical methods. V. A. Kuksov.

A. S. Bozhenov: Automatic instruments of various types. L. P. Tulinovskiy.

A. G. Bozhenov: Automatic bridges and a.c. comparators, suited for the control of the parameters of condensers in servos production. L. I. Stolov.

S. M. Shchegolev: Some characteristics of induction rotors which can be used in measuring pressure- and liquid level. D. A. Borodov.

V. V. Ul'trasonic technique of phase—sensitive conductance. K. A. Skrinikin: The instruments with magnetic bridges. N. V. Savich.

The application of considerable simplification of the design of the apparatus and the circuitry used in the measurement of non-electric quantities. V. A. Frentis.

Sensitivity of oxygen analyzers. P. V. Matveev: Design of apparatus for measuring vibration quantities.

V. V. Borodov: Main types of non-linear semiconductor circuitry and possibilities of their application to spectrography. Development and measuring techniques. G. M.

N. N. Semenov: Semiconductor diodes. V. V. Korolev.

A. A. Gulyayev: Precision measurement of magnetic field strength. V. A. Gulyayev.

F. G. Militsin: Principle of the pulse-counting method of measuring the magnetic field strength by means of the Hall effect principle. A resolution was adopted on the Hall effect measuring and coordinate which indicates a way of improving and coordinating scientific research work in the field of automation, electric measuring and laboratory

Gurd 15

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001446320004-7"

FADIN, V.P.; RYAEYSHKINA, G.A.

Effect of short-range order on the electric resistance of α -brass.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:75-79 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Kuybysheva.

PORINOV, A.D.; RYABYY, V.A.; YAKOVLEV, Ye.A.

Measuring the average conductivity of high-ionized plasma by
the radio-frequency method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; av. tekhn.
7 no.4:111-116 '64 (MIRA 1881)

Ryachenkov, A. V.

(X) Fatigue strength : effect of heat treatment on steels exposed to atmospheric corrosion. W. G. Cass (*J.W.D. & Steel*, 1955, 28, 659). Results in the work of A. V. Ryachenkov (*Vestn. Mashin.* 1955, 85, No. 1, 69-72) are discussed briefly. Three series of test pieces were prepared as follows: (i) previously normalized at 840-860°; (ii) tempered at 630° water-cooled, annealed at 560° and air-cooled for 1 hr.; and (iii) surface-hardened with high-frequency current and annealed in an oil-bath at 180°. Corrosion fatigue tests were carried out under symmetrical (uniform) bend of 2800 cycles/min. The atm. used was wet (approx. 100% R.H.) and contained 0.27% of SO₂. Test pieces of series (iii) had nearly double the fatigue strength of (i) or (ii), viz., up to 61.5 and 52 kg./sq. mm. in normal room atm. and in the wet SO₂ medium respectively. The main reason is in the residual compression stresses in the hardened layer of series (iii), which appreciably increase resistance to development of electrochemical heterogeneity at the surface occurring as the result of the simultaneous action of variable stresses and corrosion by electrolyte. G. C. Jours.

VMP 20/ LSH

RYACHEV, A.L.

The infrared sensitivity of copper oxide photocells prepared under reduced pressure in the field of a high-frequency induction heater. A. I. Andrievskii and A. I. Ryachev. *Polytech. Inst. Leningrad Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 89, 245-7 (1953) (Engl. translation issued as U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. NSE-tr-35, 1-3 (1953)).—Photosensitive layers as Cu₂O were obtained in a reversible way by heating properly cleaned copper disks in a quartz tube *in vacuo* within 3-8 sec. to the oxidation temp., by placing the tube in the heating coil of a high-frequency generator (3 megacycles). Air pressure (400-600 mm. Hg) was then admitted to form a layer of Cu₂O on the Cu. By lowering the pressure to 20-50 mm. Hg the layer could be reduced again. Very rapid lowering of the pressure to 10⁻² mm. Hg and subsequent cooling preserved the photosensitive oxide layer. An alternative method of prep. photocells consisted in the oxidation of the Cu under atm. pressure in a field of high-frequency currents followed by cooling in distd. water. The spectral characteristics of some photocells so obtained are given. By scanning the surface of the cell with a pencil of monochromatic light it was shown that a whole family of spectral characteristics could be obtained, corresponding to surface regions of varying compn. Their superposition gave the integral sensitivity of the photocell. The type of spectral characteristic is detd. by the degree of reduction of the Cu₂O layer. The least reduced sections show a weak front surface effect in the green and a medium back surface effect in the red or infrared. The most reduced sections show a strong front surface effect in the green (518 m μ) and a medium front surface effect in the infrared (780 m μ). *Rudolf Nitsche*

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RYACHEV, V. L., Doc Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Space problems in the theory of elasticity and some of its applications." Moscow, 1960. 17 pp; (Inst of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 130 copies; free; bibliography on pp 16-17 (27 entries); (KL, 28-60, 157)

RYACHEV, V.L.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Integral equations CARD 1/3 PG - 486
 AUTHOR RVACHEV V.L.
 TITLE The pressure of a lamellar punch on an elastic half space.
 PERIODICAL Priklad.Mat.Mech.20, 248-254 (1956)
 reviewed 1/1957

If the friction between punch and base is neglected, then the question for the pressure of a lamellar punch on an elastic half space can be reduced to the solution of the integral equation

$$(1) \quad w(x, y) = \frac{1-\nu^2}{\pi E} \int_{-a}^{+a} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{p(\xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} \quad (|x| < a).$$

Here $w = w(x, y)$ is the equation of the surface of the punch, $p(x, y)$ the sought pressure below the punch, $2a$ - the width of the strip, ν and E - constants. If $w(x, y) = f(\lambda, x) \cdot \cos \lambda y$, $\lambda = \text{const}$, then it is $p(x, y) = \varphi(\lambda, x) \cos \lambda y$ for $|x| < a$, where φ is the solution of

$$(2) \quad f(\lambda, x) = \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \int_{-a}^{+a} \varphi(\lambda, \xi) K_0(\lambda|x-\xi|) d\xi.$$

Here K_0 is a varied Bessel function which satisfies the equation

$$y'' + t^{-1} y' - y = 0.$$

Priklad. Mat. Mech. 20, 248-254 (1956)

CARD 2/3

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From this it follows that

$$(3) \quad \phi(\lambda, x, z) = \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \int_{-a}^{+a} \varphi(\lambda, \xi) K_0 \left[\lambda \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2} \right] d\xi$$

satisfies the equation

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - \lambda^2 \phi = 0$$

in all points of the xz -plane except the interval $|x| < a, z = 0$ and that it coincides with $\varphi(\lambda, x)$ on this interval. Since $K_0(t)$ possesses only one logarithmic singularity for $t = 0$, the following relations hold:

$$(5) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi(\lambda, x, +0)}{\partial z} = \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \varphi(\lambda, x) & |x| < a \\ \frac{\partial \phi(\lambda, x, +0)}{\partial z} = -\frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \varphi(\lambda, x) & |x| < a \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{\partial \phi(\lambda, x, 0)}{\partial z} = 0 \quad |x| < a.$$

Priklad.Mat.Mech. 20, 248-254 (1956)

CARD 3/3

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If thus the solution ϕ of (4) is found, then $\psi(\lambda, x)$ can be determined from (5).

If it is put $x=a \cos \eta \operatorname{ch} \xi$, $y=a \sin \eta \operatorname{sh} \xi$ and $\phi=U(\xi) \cdot V(\eta)$, then

$$V'' + (\alpha + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \lambda^2 \cos 2\eta) V = 0$$

$$U'' - (\alpha + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \lambda^2 \operatorname{ch} 2\xi) U = 0.$$

 $\alpha = \text{const}$

This set up permits the author to find the solution ϕ of (4) as an infinite series in Mathieu functions. Then from this ψ is given in similar form.

It is asserted that the two series converge uniformly.

The solution in the case $w(x, y) = f(\lambda, x) \cos \lambda y$ is used in order to obtain a solution for an arbitrary function $z = w(x, y)$ by aid of the Fourier integral.

INSTITUTION: Ossipenko.

RYACHEVA, Ye. L.

USSR/Mathematics - Statistics, Distribution

1 Feb 52

"A Problem of Comparison of Two Empirical Distributions," B. V. Gnedenko, Act Mem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Ye. L. Ryacheva, Inst of Math, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 4, pp 513-516

Discusses Gnedenko's method for solving the problem concerning the divergence of empirical distribution functions and sets up an allied problem. Cf. B. V. Gnedenko and V. S. Korolyuk, "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 4, 1951. Submitted 13 Dec 51.

213T89

RYACHENOV, D.I., TIKHON'eva, E.A.

"Methods of Separating the Rare Earth Elements, A Brief Digest"
Uspekij Khim No. 4, 1947 pp 461-489 1185

RYACHEV, V. L.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress, Moscow, Jun-Jul '56,
Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Rvachev, V. L. (Osipenko). Design of Infinite Beams
on Elastic Half-Space.

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MORILEV (I. M.) & RYACHOVSKY (N. A.). *Чистые линии кукурузы (Ассоциата и Lib.) сорта азота Тополь "Харрисон Лайт" [Pure lines of the Pea variety 'Victoria Heine' resistant to *Ascochyta pisi* Lib.]*—*C. R. Пи-Си. В. И. Ленин Акад. агр. Науки, Москва, vi, 3, pp. 11-12, 1941.*

In preliminary trials conducted during 1938 in the Voronezh district of the U.S.S.R., 500 pure lines of the pea variety Victoria Heine were tested for resistance to *Ascochyta pisi* [R.A.M., xx, p. 440] and four highly resistant and two medium resistant ones were reserved for further trials. After the failure of the 1939 tests owing to drought, seeds of these six lines were sown again in 1940 in artificially infected soil in the field. The degree of infection was estimated according to a scale ranging from 0 for a healthy plant, to 3 for plants showing over 50 per cent. of their entire surface (leaves and stems) diseased. On this basis the 1940 results showed that all the six pure lines were far more resistant than the standard Victoria Heine, which received marks of 1.87 and 2.15 for the vegetative parts and fruits, respectively, whereas the corresponding marks for line 405 were only 0.05 and 0.05; for line 53 only 0.17 and 0.02; and none of the remaining lines 61 (originally placed in the medium resistant group), 161, 363 [? and a sixth line] had higher marks than 0.05 and 0.02, respectively. It is pointed out that individual plants within a resistant line are sometimes less resistant than the rest, indicating the necessity of repeated selection of particularly resistant plants. The selected resistant lines did not significantly differ from each other or from the standard Victoria Heine in their morphological and biological characters, and are considered to promise high yields.

L 30232-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6013886 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/0223/0227

AUTHOR: Shchegrov, L. N.; Kozachuk, A. S.; Skrobotum, V. N.; Ryadchenko, A. G.; Gol'tseva, V. S.

51

49

B

All-Union

ORG: Donets Branch, Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Chemical Substances (Donetskiy Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Preparation of magnesium oxide of varying pseudostructure

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1223-1227

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, magnesium compound, carbonate, chemical decomposition, x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to develop methods for preparing multiform crystals of thermally unstable magnesium compounds having such thermomechanical strength that they preserve their form on decomposing to magnesium oxide, in order to influence the form of the MgO particles obtained. Prismatic magnesium carbonate crystals which retained their form during decomposition to MgO (in a muffle furnace at 740-760°C) were obtained by combining magnesium nitrate and sodium carbonate solutions. The size of MgCO₃ crystals formed depends on the stirring rate of the reaction mixture. MgO of spheroidal form was obtained by thermal decomposition of spheroidal MgCO₃ formed by combining magnesium nitrate or sulfate solutions with potassium carbon-

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ACC NR: AP6013886

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ate. The size of the spheroidal $MgCO_3$ particles was also affected by the stirring rate. MgO particles of lamellar form were obtained by thermochemical decomposition of magnesium hydroxide of the same form, and MgO particles of cubic form, 6-9 μ in size and larger, were prepared by thermal decomposition of cubic magnesium oxalate. X-ray diffraction analysis of prismatic, spheroidal, lamellar, and cubic MgO showed their internal structure to be the same, i. e., consisting of a face-centered NaCl-type cubic lattice. The authors thank L. I. Shvorneva and N. G. Kisel' for determining the structure of magnesium oxide and carbonates. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09May64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 CC

SHCHEGROV, L.N.; KOZACHUK, A.S.; SKROBOTUN, V.N.; RYADCHENKO, A.G.:
GOL'TSEVA, V.S.

Preparation of magnesium oxide of various pseudostucture.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11:1223-1227 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobu chistiykh khimi-
cheskikh veshchestv.

SHNEGROV, I.N.; MONDIN, L.Ya.; COL'TSEVA, V.S.; RYADCHENKO, A.G.; SKROBOTUN, V.N.

Reactivity of magnesium oxide of various pseudostucture. Zhur.fiz.
khim. 39 no.7:1669-1673 Ju '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobch chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Donetskiiy
filial.

RYADCHENKO, IVAN.

Spring in Czechoslovakia. Sov.voin 38 no.19:22-23 0 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Czechoslovakia--Description and travel)

RYADCHIKOV, V.G., aspirant; POPOV, I.S., akademik, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Lysine and swine feeding. Izv. TSKHA no.5:143-165 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni
Lenina (for Popov).

RYADCHIKOV, V.G.

Determining amino acids in feeds. Izv.TSKH no.4:218-227 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra kormleniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh
Moskovskoy ordema Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii
imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (rukoveditel' - akademik Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina -
I.S. Popov).

(Feeds--Analysis) (Amino acids)

RYADCHIKOV, P. V.

Author of article entitled "Illness of Horses Due to Eating Feather Grass."

SO: Veterinariya, 27 No. 6:50-51, June 1950, Unclassified.

RYADCHIKOV, P. V. (Vet.)

"Illness of horses due to eating feathergrass."

SO: Vet. 27 (6), 1950, p. 50

L 64744-65 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5015445 UR/0185/65/010/006/0682/0683
AUTHORS: Polyans'kyy, V.K.; Ryachov, V.P.; Koval's'kyj, L.V.
TITLE: A method of producing light beams of given energy distribution in a certain spectral interval
SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 682-683
TOPIC TAGS: light energy, optic spectrum, spectral energy distribution
ABSTRACT: The determination of spectral characteristics can be facilitated (without loss of accuracy) if use is made of beams with a given spectral energy distribution, obtained by the use of a diaphragm with a specially shaped opening introduced into the plane of the real image of the spectrum. The edges of the opening determine the spectral range while the height determines the transmission of suitable portions of the spectrum. Once prepared with the aid of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015445

standards, such diaphragms turn a typical spectrograph into a universal instrument for the determination of spectral characteristics of sources and detectors, for absorption analysis, and for absolute measurements. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chernivets'kyy derzhuniversytet [Chernovitskiy gosuniversitet] (Chernovtsi State University)

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SUBMITTED: 10Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

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2/2

RYADEVA, L. P., LOSEV, I. P. and SMIRNOVA, O. V.

Interaction of Aromatic Compounds with Allyl-Chloride and Allyl Alcohol in the Presence of Acid Catalysts. II. Interaction of Phenol with Allyl Alcohol in the Presence of Phosphoric Acid, page 548, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Moscow Chemico-Technological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

L 53588-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(a)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P#-4		
ACCESSION NR: AP5011755	MJW/JD/HW	UR/0126/65/019/004/0619/0623
AUTHOR: Atroshchenko, E. S.; Pashkov, P. O.; Ryadinskaya, I. M.		37
TITLE: Explosive strengthening of metals		36
SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 619-623		B
TOPIC TAGS: metal strengthening, explosive strengthening, iron strengthening, austenitic steel strengthening, stainless steel strengthening/1Kh18N9T steel, Armco iron		6
ABSTRACT: Strengthening Armco iron and 1Kh18N9T austenitic stainless steel by explosion under conditions approaching those of hydrostatic compression has been investigated. Specimens in the form of plates 3.5, 6.5, 10, or 12 mm thick were placed on a metal base and received an impact from a metal plate produced by an ammonite explosion. Experiments showed that the higher the deformation rate, i.e., impact velocity, the lower the degree of strengthening (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Maximum strengthening was achieved at fairly low deformation rates (~ 6% elongation). At high deformation rates (30—40% elongation), the lower the recrystallization temperature of the metal tested the greater the drop in strength. A maximum hardness of 228—240 HV in Armco iron and 280 HV in austenitic steel was obtained at 10		0
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L 53588-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5011755	and 9% reduction (5 and 4.5% elongation), respectively. Corresponding values for static strain hardening at the same reduction are 170 and 220 HV. Explosive strengthening did not affect the phase composition of the metals tested. The increase of strength produced by explosion-induced impact is believed to be associated not only with dynamic deformation, but also with the instantaneous elastic deformation produced by hydrostatic compression. Orig; art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [ND]	
ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Volgograd Polytechnical Institute)		
SUBMITTED: 05Sep63	ENCL: 01	SUB CODE: MM
NO REF Sov: 006	OTHER: 003	ATD PRESS: 4015
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